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UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTIES.

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THE DEATH BED OF AN EMINENT PHILOSOPHER.

A meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh has been held to do honor to the memory of Sir David Brewster as a man of genius and science, who had "reaped all the highest academic and other distinctions, both domestic and foreign, which a British philosopher can possibly win, and in his chosen departments of research left behind him none more illustrious than his own." But Sir David Brewster was something more, and never had any sympathy with those who from hasty and unphilosophic deductions attempt to place science in antagonism with Christianity. The following is the concluding part of the speech of Sir James Simpson, Bart, the Queen's physician for Scotland, whose scientific eminence has procured him European celebrity. He thus describes the closing scene of Sir David Brewster's life:

Sir David Brewster must have been originally endowed with a robust and iron constitution. Few men ever reached the age of eighty-seven with an intellect so unimpaired and an ear so acute. In later years, however, he had repeated attacks of serious illness. But since he attended the meeting of the British Association at Dundee, in autumn last, where he was carried out from one of its crowded meetings in a state of syncope, his health has rapidly declined. He died ultimately of an attack of pneumonia and bronchitis. A rigor, ushering in the fatal illness, occurred eight days previous to death. From the date of its occurrence he felt and stated that the grasp of the hand of death was now fixed upon him.

Yet, though feeble and weak, he insisted on being allowed to rise and work for a few hours daily. Three days before he died he insisted on dressing and going into his study, where he dictated several farewell letters, and, amongst others, one to our Secretary, Dr. Balfour. "Permit me," he pleaded with those around him—"permit me to rise once more, for I have work to do." "I know," he added, "it is the last time I shall ever be in my study. Towards the end of that day's work, his friend and pastor, Mr. Cousins, visited him. "My race," said he to Mr. Cousins, "is now quite run. I am now no longer of use, either to myself or to others, and I have no wish to linger longer here." "Yet," he added after a while—"yet it is not without a wrench that one parts from all those he has loved so dearly."

To Mr. Phinn, and other clerical friends, he freely expressed in these his last days the unbounded and unbounding faith of a very humble and a very happy Christian. No shadow of doubt ever once seemed to cloud his mind. In his march forward, into, and through the river of death, it seemed, as I heard a friend remark, as if Christ were ever whispering into his ear, "Fear thou not, for I am with thee." "Be of good cheer," for "it is I."

Like my former dear friend and old school companion, Professor John Reid, he seemed to be impressed with the idea that one of the great joys and glories of heaven would consist in the revelation of all the marvels and mysteries of creation and science by Him whom "all things were made," and who, as Professor George Wilson held it, was not only the head of the Church, but the head, and origin, and source of all science. "I have," he remarked to me, "been very happy here; but I shall soon be infinitely happier with my Saviour and Creator."

As death drew more and more nigh, the one idea of his Saviour, and of his being speedily and eternally with Him, grew stronger and more absorbing. His loving daughter arrived from a great distance about twenty-five hours before he died. "He often," she writes to me, "during that time spoke of different members of his family whom he would meet in heaven."

On one of these occasions he paused, and seemed to gather up his strength to say, with a wonderful power and emphasis, "I will see Jesus—Jesus who created all things—Jesus who made the world—I shall see Him as He is." "I said, "You will understand everything then," and it seemed to all."

me as if the 'Oh yes' of his answer came out of the very fulness of content. Once said to him, "I wish all learned men had your simple faith." Again there was the pause, and each word was dropped out with a never-to-be-forgotten weight of meaning: "I have had the light for many years, and wh! how bright it is. I feel so safe, so perfectly safe, so perfectly happy."

A near connection, but not a relative, who in former years often lived in his house, and latterly served one of the loving watchmen by his death bed, writes me this characteristic and striking anecdote: "When we were living in his house at St. Andrews, twelve years ago, he was much occupied with the microscope, and, as was his custom always, he used to sit up studying it after the rest of the household had gone to bed. I often crept back into the room on pretence of having letters to write or something to finish, just to watch him. After a little he would forget that I was there, and I have often seen him suddenly throw himself back in his chair, lift up his hands, and exclaim, "Good God! Good God! how marvellous are thy works."

On Sunday morning I said to him that it had been given to him to show forth much of God's great and marvellous works; and he answered, "Yes, and I have found them to be great and marvellous,—and I have felt them to be His."

As a physician, I have often watched by the dying, but I have never seen a death bed scene more full of pure love and faith than our late President's was. His death bed was indeed a sermon of unsurpassable eloquence and pathos. For there lay this grand and gifted old philosopher, this hoary, loving votary and arch priest of science, passing fearlessly through the valley of death, sustained and gladdened with the all-simple and all-sufficient faith of a very child, and looking forward with unclouded intellect and bright and happy prospects to the mighty change that was about to carry him from time to eternity. "I feel," writes the lady whose note I have last quoted—"I feel that word expresses very little of that death-bed, for the marvellous triumph of mind over matter, of grace over nature, was shown not so much in words as in the whole spirit of the scene. I never saw a soul actually pass away before, but I thank God I have been present when his passed away. The sight was a cordial from Heaven to me. I believed before, but now I have seen that Christ has truly abolished death."

Sir David Brewster appears to have left for us all a strong and touching and marvellous lesson alike in his life and in his death. In his life he has shown us what a gifted and gigantic intellect can effect, when conjoined with industry and energy, in the way of unveiling and unfolding the secret laws and phenomena of nature. In his death he has shown us that one possessing an intellect so gifted and so gigantic could possess and lean upon the faith of a pure and simple hearted Christian. That faith made to him the dreaded darkness of the valley of death a serene scene of beauty and brightness. May God grant that it do so to every one of us. His spirit even now seems to me to be beckoning on the votaries of literature and science, here and elsewhere, along that path which he has so gloriously trod, upward and heavenward and Christward.

A little girl not six years of age screamed out to her little brother, who was playing in the mud:

"Rob, you good-for-nothing rascal, come right into the house this minute, or I'll beat you till the skin comes off!"

"Why, Angelina, dear, what do you mean? Where did you learn such talk?" exclaimed the mortified mother, who stood talking with a friend. Angelina's childish reply was a good commentary upon this manner of speaking to children.

"Why, mother, you see, we are playing, and he's my little boy, and I'm scolding him just as you did me this morning, that's all."

Governor Worth.—It is a little remarkable that the name of Gov. Worth has scarcely been mentioned in the late campaign in this State. We never voted for Gov. Worth, but it is due to him to say that he has discharged his duties so faithfully and fairly, that neither party could find good cause for complaint. The fact is Jonathan Worth is an honest man; and although he is an old line Whig of the strain not next, while we claim to be nothing but an old line Democrat of the original panel, we cannot but admire his straightforwardness in acting as the Chief Executive of North Carolina.

We presume that Gov. Worth has had little faith in the wisdom of the people of the South in their action during the late war, to settle national difficulties, and probably believes that things will never get right until the country acts upon and adopts the principles of the old Whig party, (for the Whig party was a party of principles); "while we believe that the rights of the States and the people will never be respected and maintained until the principles of the old Democratic party are engrained on the policy of the Government—we mean the principles of that party in regard to States Rights, Tariff, Banking and Expenditures by the General Government. The war settled the question against the rights of a State to secede and against slavery, but not against the general rights of the separate States.

But it was not to talk about old parties that we commenced this article, (we may have something to say on that subject hereafter,) it was merely to pay what we consider a deserved compliment to Gov. Worth for the faithful manner in which he has discharged his duties as Governor in times of great trial and perplexity. His term of office may soon end, and therefore we do not consider it improper to allude to him at this time as an honest, pure minded public officer. We have received no favors from Gov. Worth, and don't ask or expect any, but as a man who always differed with him in politics, we are disposed to give him ("or any other man") the credit he is entitled to.

Charlotte Democrat.

When men plant trees, they select saplings or little shoots. Manufacturing enterprises must grow from small beginnings. The greatest button factory in the world, from which buttons pour out in constant streams, is the full grown tree, and the sapling was the little beginning made by a poor boy with a jack knife, and the leg bone of a horse.

Talk to a Southerner about establishing a factory. "Oh, yes," says he, fumbling a solitary nickel in his pocket, "let's start with a capital of \$100,000. The thing is easily consummated. Foreign capital will come in," &c. A meeting is called, Col. Buncombe makes a glowing speech, in which he compliments the ladies, our gallant men, beautiful flowers, &c. A series of resolutions are passed, with singular unanimity, you newspaper editors blow like blazes over the great enterprise, and that is all that is done. This is going to the woods and selecting a giant tree, for the purpose of transplanting them, and leaving it there.

Let us go at the root of the matter and begin with little things. If somebody would start a thread mill on a small scale, the ice would be broken and others would follow the lead. This year the South will furnish the cheapest labor on this continent, and it can be used in many other ways than in the cultivation of corn and cotton. Start little shoe factories, little thread factories, little rope factories, little cloth factories, little Agricultural implement factories—All little and requiring but a small capital—No more \$100,000 concerns on paper.

SET ON FIRE FROM HIS BREATH.—Recently a confirmed and notorious toper of Cleveland, Ohio, named Nicholas Bremer, after drinking on a wager six large drinks of whisky and a pint of stock ale at a setting, went to a gas to light his pipe, when the noxious gasses issuing from his mouth ignited, and in a few hours he died a most horrible death.

THE HOWARD AMENDMENT.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE 14.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any one of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

HOW TO KEEP UP YOUR HAY CROP.—A farmer who had been in the habit of selling his hay for many years in succession, being asked how he kept up his hay crop without manuring or cultivating his land, replied, "I never allowed the after swath to be cut." If this rule was generally followed there would be less said about running out of grass fields or short crops of hay. Some farmers feed off every green thing and compel their cattle to pull up and gnaw off the roots of the grass. Cutting down it cutting ruin, and hard fall and winter grazing is certain death to hay crops. A farmer had better buy hay at \$40 per ton than ruin his hay field by close grazing. The general treatment of grass lands in this respect is wrong and expensive, and should be abandoned as a matter of profit and economy.

Wisconsin Farmer.

HILLSBOROUGH JOURNAL REC.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
Wednesday, May 6, 1868

All those indebted to this office for subscriptions, advertisements or job work, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. Our necessities require it, and our advanced age admonishes us of the propriety of settling up our affairs.

Jefferson Davis's bail bond was renewed on Saturday last, and he is to appear at each day during the next term as the Court may hereafter fix. It is stated that Chief Justice Chase will be in Richmond to preside at the trial of Mr. Davis within three days after the impeachment trial is concluded.

The House of Representatives, by a decided majority, has passed an amendment to the Bankrupt law, which extends the time from the 1st of June, 1868, to the 1st of January, 1869, in which persons may avail themselves of the benefits of the law without reference to the amount of their assets; after which no one whose assets will not pay fifty per cent of his indebtedness can be discharged, unless by the consent of a majority in number and amount of his creditors.

Wilmington Post.—The daily issue of the Wilmington Post has been discontinued. It will hereafter be issued semi-weekly, at four dollars per annum, and weekly at two dollars per annum. Republicans in politics.

Raleigh Standard.—The daily issue of the Raleigh Standard has also been discontinued, and it is now issued tri-weekly at six dollars per annum, and weekly at three dollars per annum.

Weekly Courier.—We have received two or three numbers of the Weekly Courier, a new paper just commenced in Charlotte, N. C., by E. H. Britton & Son. It is a good sized sheet, four pages, handsomely printed, and well filled, and bids fair to be a useful publication. Price two dollars per annum.

DEATH OF GEN. MACRAE.—Gen. Alexander MacRae of Wilmington, died in that city on the 27th, aged 72 years. Gen. MacRae was a native of Cumberland county, went to Wilmington in 1814, and has been identified with the business interests and enterprises of that place for half a century. He was for many years President of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Stanberry concluded as follows: Now, listen for a moment to one, who understands Andrew Johnson better than most of you, for his opportunities have been greater. When, nearly two years ago, he called me from the pursuits of my professional life to take a seat in his Cabinet, I answered the call under a sense of public duty. I came here almost a stranger to him and to every member of the Cabinet, except Mr. Stanton. We had been friends for many years.

Senators, need I tell you, that all my tendencies are conservative. You, Mr. Chief Justice, who have known me for a third of a century, can bear me witness. As law, not arms, is my profession, from the moment that I was honored with a seat in the Cabinet of Mr. Johnson, not a step was taken that did not come under my observation. Not a word was said that escaped my attention. I regarded him closely in the Cabinet, and still more in private and confidential conversation. I saw him often tempted with bad advice. I knew that evil counsellors were more than once around him. I observed him with the most intense anxiety, but never, in word, or thought, or action, did I discover in that man anything but loyalty to the Constitution and the laws. He stood as firm as a rock against all temptation to abuse his own powers, or to exercise those which were not conferred upon him. Steadfast, self-reliant in the midst of difficulties, when dangers threatened, when temptations were strong, he looked only to the Constitution of his country and to the people. Yes, Senators, I have seen that man tried, as few have been tried. I have seen his confidence abused. I have seen him endure, day after day, privations such as few men have ever been called upon to meet. No man could have met them with more sublime patience. Sooner or later, however, I knew the explosion must come, and, when it did come, my only wonder was that it had been so long delayed.

Yet, Senators, with all his faults, the President has been more sinned against than sinning. Persever, then, to acquit him. The Constitution of the country is as safe in his hands from violence, as it was in the hands of Washington.

But if, Senators, you condemn him; if you strip him of the robes of office; if you degrade him to the utmost stretch of your power, mark the prophecy: *The strong*

arm of the people will be about him. They will find a way to rescue him from any depths to which you may consign him; and we shall live to see him redeemed, and hear the majestic voice of the people: "Well done thou faithful servant; you shall have your reward."

But if, Senators, as I cannot believe, but as has been boldly said, with almost official sanction, *your votes have been canvassed, and the doom of the President is sealed*, then let that judgment not be pronounced in this Senate Chamber,—just here where our Camillus in the hour of our greatest peril, single-handed met, and baffled the enemies of the Republic. Not here, where he stood *faithful among the faithless!* Not here where he fought the good fight for the Union and the Constitution. Not in this Chamber, whose walls echo with that chivalrous voice, that, in the days of our greatest danger, carried hope and comfort to many a despondent heart, strong as an army with banners! No, not here! Seek out rather, the darkest and gloomiest chamber in the subterranean recesses of the Capital, where the cheerful light of day never enters. There erect the altar and immediate the victim!

—*John C. Calhoun's speech to the Senate, April 18, 1850.*

ABYSSINIAN WAR CONCLUDED.

Magdala, April 15.—The temporary truce ended this morning. The King refused to surrender the prisoners. General Napier, with the first and second brigades, moved up the hill in front. Selasse Isasse surrendered without resistance. The King had returned into Magdala. He planted five guns at the base of the wall. When Napier came in sight the King opened up on him with the guns. The English replied from a twelve pound Armstrong gun and a seven pounder, and with rockets. The King then abandoned his guns and barricaded the sallyports of the town wall, keeping up a fire of musketry. He showed no signs of surrender. A bombardment of the town by the British for three hours followed, when General Napier ordered the men to advance, and the town was carried by assault, after a vigorous resistance on the part of the enemy.

The King's loss is 68 killed and 200 wounded. The British loss is 15 wounded, rank and file.

King Theodore was found dead, shot through the head. Some say he was killed in battle; others assert that he committed suicide. His body was recognized by the English captives. His two sons were taken prisoners.

All the European prisoners have been liberated.

The interior of the King's stronghold presented an extraordinary scene of barbaric splendor. The troops plundered the place. They found there four royal crowns of gold, \$20,000 in silver, valuable plate, rich jewels, &c.

Among the trophies captured by the expedition are twenty-eight cannon, five thousand stand of arms, ten thousand shields, ten thousand spears, and a large quantity of other material of war.

The British captives leave for home tomorrow. The army will at once return to the seabord.

LONDON, April 26.—Two dispatches from General Napier have been received by Sir Stafford Northcote. The first, which is without date, says:

"An engagement took place before Magdala on Good Friday. The King was defeated with heavy loss. Our loss was fifteen wounded, rank and file; we had no killed. Captain Roberts, of the Fourth Foot, was wounded in the arm.

"During the next two days the King gave up all the European captives and employees, but he has not yet surrendered himself, and I have given him twenty-four hours to decide whether he will do so or not. His troops are demoralized."

The second despatch is dated April 14, and is as follows:

"Theodore's army was disheartened by the severe losses of the 10th instant. Some of the chiefs surrendered the most formidable position of Shilasse, and many thousand men laid down their arms. The King retired into Magdala with those who remained faithful." Magdala was taken by assault on the 13th, under cover of the Armstrong and pistol guns, the eight inch mortars, and the rocket battery.

"The ascent to the gates of the fortress was most formidable. King Theodore was killed while defending the place to the last. Our loss is small. The army will return to-morrow."

Zoula, April 18.—It is reported that 14,000 Abyssinians laid down their arms before Magdala, and that 500 were killed and 1,500 wounded."

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, MAGDALA.—[No date.]—The European captives and employees rescued from Magdala, some six-

ty men, women and children, are on the way to Zoula. All of the King's army were either killed, wounded or captured."

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Omaha, April 23.—Late news from Cheyenne, Dakota, announces that on the night of the 8th instant the Sioux Indians ran off all the stock at the Big Springs station, on the Union Pacific railroad. On the following night they swept off all the stock at Ogallala, a station just east of Big Springs. During the forenoon of the 10th a party of redskins came boldly into Sidney, a military post and railroad station, and ran off a number of cattle. On the same day the same party cleaned out Louis' Ranch, at Laramie Crossing, seven miles east of Sidney. The night previous they stole all the stock at Julesburg. On the 11th another party paid Sidney a visit and carried away seven horses.

On the 12th of this month they encountered two travellers who had been put off the Union Pacific railroad cars near Antelope station, both of whom they killed and scalped.

Chicago, April 23.—A telegram from Fort McPherson says that a party of Indians, supposed to be a part of Spotted Tail's band of Cheyennes, made a dash upon a company of men cutting wood yesterday, killing four and wounding two, who were brought in. The killed are James Brown, Gus Hall, George Kline, and Joseph Vert.

E. Hoffman was scalped and badly wounded by an arrow. A boy, named Tanney, aged fourteen, was dangerously wounded.

LONDON, April 24.—Midnight.—Startling intelligence has just been received from Australia. Prince Alfred, who is visiting Sydney, was shot and dangerously wounded by an unknown person. The would-be assassin, who was said to be a Fenian, was promptly arrested. The Prince, according to last advice, was slowly recovering.

INDIAN RAID.—Arizona advises state that the Apache Indians attacked near Tucson a large herd of cattle en route from Texas to California, succeeded in stampeding the whole drove and killed two or three of the herdsmen. The depredations exceed in extent any heretofore committed in the Territory. There are no troops in the vicinity, and there is a general outcry for the regiment of Arizona volunteers asked for by Gov. McCormick and the Legislature. General Crittenden, with a company of cavalry, went in pursuit of the Indians. Various other outrages are mentioned, in which the savages killed the whites and destroyed their property. The settlers fought bravely, and quite a number of Indians were killed. Several ranches were burned.

JUDGE CURTIS AS HE APPEARED TO MACK.

The opening speech for the defence was a quiet and grave reminder of a sort of legal eloquence that was little known years ago. It brought to mind, in its stately periods dispassionately, rationally, concisely uttered, the days of Marshall, Kent, and Story.

Mr. Curtis is a man without a smile or a trifle. Sombre is his vesture, purple is color. He is very like Daniel Webster in stature, face and manner. He seldom walks in anybody's company, but with a slow, deliberate stride, wipes his forehead in the ante-room, and, entering the Senate, sits in a condition of vigilant retirement, like a turkey-gobbler bottling up his rage and working his raw. He exchanges no words with his legal brethren. If he is introduced to anybody in any pause or recess he shakes hands with that gravity that Webster used to revel in. He weighs about a hundred and ninety pounds, perhaps more. Nature gave him a good, large, Websterian head, and his face is fine old liver-color. He perspires with great freedom, but never through excitement. His paunch is stately; his cloth garters are eminently legal; no gold seal disturbs the demureness of his vest; his blue eyes retreat into his brows, and his head into his standing collar, and he looks like a phosphorescent bull-dog in a dark cellar.

Such is Judge Curtis, with the additions of straight, brown hair, and a face smoothly shaven.

Raising to speak to-day, there were about twenty books of reference before him. He put his hands on the baize table, looked his gloomy grandest and began with the manner of a funeral oration. His voice is not strong, but naturally trained by the temperament of the man, and pitched upon the same easy key, it reaches the ear very pleasantly, and strives to do no more. As

it carried to its calm burden of argument at an equal pace, the minds of all of us left the domain of politics and rose with its cadences into the atmosphere of law. Invariably we all began to feel that General Butler's speech, which we all supposed a great performance, had been no more than a smart audacity. This old time man, never in a hurry, never in zeal, addressed himself to the assumption that his audience were all learned and self-respecting gentlemen. Every time he said "Senators!" he made a cold chill go through the Senate, for during the past two weeks one-half the senators have forgotten their rank. I venture the supposition that this speech got more respect in every senator's silent mind than any utterance of his own has had for a year past. I did not follow it closely enough to tell you the effect of it as an argument. But it did this, which Butler, Stanberry, Wilson and Bingham had failed to do—it reminded the Senate of itself and of the occasion. Everything that had been said before grew little and mean after Curtis had talked an hour. In all that time he never changed his place, never faltered for a word, nor used any ungracious expression whatsoever. Judge Chase heard the argument with the greatest care. It was a study to look at the Chief Justice and the solid old pleader, taking his time so tremendously.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A London correspondent writes: The Speaker embodies the dignity of the House. He is chosen for life. He usually serves for about six years, then takes a pension and goes into the House of Lords. He has a salary of \$35,000 per annum. He occupies a sumptuous house, magnificently furnished at the expense of the nation. The plate belonging to the house with which he gives ceremonial dinners, cost the nation \$850,000. Every night on the opening of the House crowds assemble to witness the procession from the house to the chair. The Speaker wears his wig and robes. The huge mace, gold gilt, as much as a man can lift, is borne before him. The State sword—double-handled, after the fashion of Richard of the Lion-Heart, over six feet long, gilt scabbard, and jeweled hilt—is borne by his sword-bearer. A man behind holding his train, and a chaplain, in full rig, completes the procession. A bejeweled official precedes the party, crying out, "O ye! make way, for the honorable Speaker!" All fall back and uncover while he enters and takes his seat. Few are present at prayers. There is an understanding that no business shall be done for the first half hour. This gives time for prayer inside and talk out. Members sit with their hats on, unless they address the chair or move from their seats. An outsider has no chance to speak. The ministerial leader on one side and the leader of the opposition on the other, and a list to the Speaker, each evening. No other member will be "seen" by him.

The division of the House is very curious. It operates frequently like a snap judgment. A call is made for a division. A three minute glass in front of the Speaker is immediately turned. When the sounds run out the doors are closed, and no one is admitted until the vote is taken. Members are in all sorts of places—in the library, in the smoking-room, in the eating-room, in the lobbies, in the committee-rooms. To reach these absent ones, and get them in the House within three minutes, is often a difficult task. There are thirty-six bells, leading from the House of Commons to all parts of the great building. Immediately, on call for a division, these bells are rung. Whippers-in are busy, and men scramble from all imaginable places to get inside the House before the three minutes expire. The rule is inexorable. The doors are closed promptly on the second. The Queen herself could not get in. Men file in from different ends of the room, go through different passages, have their names written twice, and come back by different doors.

RELICS IN UTAH.—They have found the ruins of a town, banks, &c., in Utah, a few miles above the mouth of Salt River. The canals have been built on the grounds, from 35 to 50 feet in width, the walls still from 6 to 8 feet high, which have been traced 10 or 15 miles from the river. Walls still standing from 15 to 20 feet high. The ruins are at intervals the length of the valley. Cotton, tobacco and castor beans are still found growing luxuriantly upon the old farms around. What history do these relics tell? and who will trace it out?

Not all self-made men are famous, nor are they all remarkable for intelligence. For, as the Boston Post sagely states, a man may be self-made who has made a goose of himself.

GREAT HORSE FEAT.

The much talked of long race from Boston to Worcester, between the horses Empire State, of this city, and Ivanhoe, of Boston, came off on Saturday, and as the result shows, was one of the most extraordinary and cruel that has ever taken place in this country. The terms of the match were to trot from the Mill Dam, Boston, to Worcester, \$500 a side, each horse to carry 400 pounds, sleighs or wheels, rain or shine, play or pay. Owing to the bad condition of the road at the Mill Dam, the start was effected from the Charles River hotel in Brighton. Both horses were attached to sleighs. Empire State was driven by George R. Weston, and accompanied by William A. Eager, his backer, both of this city. The word was given at 10:46 o'clock, and both started off at a moderate gait, with Empire leading. From Brighton to Watertown the road was bad, the sleighing having worn away to bare ground, and progress was necessarily much impeded. At Watertown the sleighing became good, and Empire State was still leading about fifteen rods, under a strong and steady pull. He then commenced the long and powerful strokes for which he is noted, and trotted with a clock-like precision up hill and down, drawing his heavy load behind him with apparent ease, and trotted so well within himself that he was allowed to go as he pleased until Norrboro was reached a 12:37. The distance thus far travelled was twenty-eight miles, and the time one hour and fifty-one minutes—nearly four minutes to the mile. A rest of seven minutes was here taken, and cruel, whip, water and hay were offered to the horses, but he refused, and was with difficulty kept from running away. Once more given his head he seemed to be possessed; and trotted mile after mile at a three minutes gait, and all the time within himself, under a steady pull. Thus he kept up until he reached Long Pond, where he stopped trotting, and walked into the city, arriving at Washington Square at 1:19 o'clock, having come the last ten miles in thirty-five minutes, and the whole distance, 38 miles, in two hours and thirty-five minutes, which is a little less than a mile in four minutes for the whole distance.

Soon after his arrival the horse became sick, and although every effort was made to save him, the over driving having killed him, he died at midnight of spasmodic cholice. Ivanhoe, his competitor, was last seen at Waterloo, but arrived at Northboro long after the winner had left, and finding it no use to follow, his driver wisely withdrew from the race, and put up the horse. Empire State, the winner, was one fourth thorough-bred, 16 hands 1 inch high, weighed 1,050, ten years old, and a light bay color. He was raised in Kentucky, and at one time was owned by Dan Mace, and was called the "John Horse." His temper was not of the best, and it is said that he could not be used for anything but racing purposes. This most noted and fatal race is without parallel for speed, powers of endurance and thorough gameness, and is fully an extraordinary feat as that of trotting twenty miles an hour. Humans and sensible men will wish it to remain without parallel.

War. (Mass.) Spy.

DESTRUCTION OF A FAMOUS TREE.—The destruction of the famous dragon tree of Tenerife—almost one of the wonders of the world—during a severe gale last autumn, is exciting the lament of botanists and tree lovers. The circumference of its trunk was about seventy-eight feet; its height only seventy-five feet. It has been made memorable by the account given of it by Baron Humboldt, who estimated its age at about 6000 years.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.—New Irish Potatoes, the first of the season appeared in this market yesterday morning. They brought readily \$2 per peck. There were also strawberries, the first that we have noticed. These latter brought \$1 per quart. *Wilmington Post, 3d inst.*

Baltimore, May 1.—John Brooks, a famous snake fancier, was bitten by a pet rattlesnake and died in fifteen minutes.

Buffalo, May 1.—The Propeller Governor Cushman exploded, killing eleven persons.

A physician in Michigan has been arrested for punishing his daughter, a woman grown, by deluging her with water, while securely fastened in a chair.

A young man, not yet twenty, living in Madison county, Iowa, measures six feet seven inches in his stockings, and has not stopped growing.

In Michigan the majority against the constitution exceeds \$8,000. The majority against prohibition is 10,000, and against biennial legislative sessions 75,000.

HUDSON LITH.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE REV. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that died in the Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every reader will do the same, and it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address:

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 185 So. 2nd St., Williamsburg, N. C.

May 7. 37-13

INFORMATION.

INFORMATION guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, available for the removal of Pimples, Boils, Eruptions, &c., on the skin, leaving the same clear and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
223 Broadway, New York.

September 18.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Noxous Debility, Premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the Doctor's experience, can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar St., New York.
May 6. 36-14

PAINT, Varnish, White-wash and
Brushes, etc. DRUG STORE.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOMAS F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York.
April 18. 33-12

IN OUR OWN SHELL
AT HILLSBOROUGH.

WILL open this week thousands of dollars worth of NEW GOODS, as we did last week. They say Goods have gone up in New York. We have been buying up stock for years, and are now willing by day and by night, at retail and at auction, the largest stock of Goods ever offered. Reason why, because we are ready to sell, and you to buy.

BROWN & CO.
May 6. 37-

AUCTION NOTICE.
WILL offer at our Auction Rooms, on Friday and Saturday night, a very attractive Stock of DRESS GOODS and SUMMER SHAWLS.

BROWN & CO.
May 6. 37-

AUCTION NOTICE.
SPECIAL Sale of SUMMER SHAWLS on Friday night, the 6th of May.

BROWN & CO.
May 6. 37-

AUCTION NOTICE.
ON Friday and Saturday night, the 8th and 9th of May, and on Saturday the 16th, we will offer at Auction any kind of Goods wanted.

Special sale of New SUMMER SHAWLS, and EDGINGS, LACES and FLOUNCEMENTS.

Goods that cost one dollar in gold, sold at last auction at eighteen cents.

BROWN & CO.
May 6. 37-

Agents Wanted for the
LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS,

By FRANK H. ALFRED, of Richmond.

THIS is the only full, authentic and OFFICIAL history of the Life and Public Services of the great Southern leader. Mr. Alfred has had the co-operation and assistance of the leading Confederate officials in the preparation of this work, as will be apparent to all on examination. Send for specimen pages and circulars with terms.

Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
May 6. 37-4w

LOOK OUT.
VIRGINIA BELL, SUFF and Carolina Bell Snuff
For sale by

W. A. GATTIS & CO.

United States Internal Revenue,
Ass't ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, 4TH DISTRICT, N. C.
Chapel Hill, April 17, 1868.

WILL attend at Hillsborough on Wednesday and Thursday, May the 6th and 7th, for the purpose of receiving the returns of Income for 1867. And the Assessment of Special Tax from May 1868 to May, 1869. Persons failing to make their returns are liable to an additional Tax of fifty per cent.

THOMAS M. KIRKLAND,
Ass't. Assessor.

April 22. 35-

Tan Bark and Hides Wanted.

WE will pay Cash for 150 Cords good Tan Bark, to be delivered by 1st October next. Cash will be paid for Dry or Green Hides, of we will tan them for one half. Dry hides to be tanned on shores, may be left at Messrs. Brown & Co. store with owner's name on each hide.

W. G. & JAS. NORWOOD.

April 29. 36-4w

SOYAT & SCHAFFNER

J. L. MILLIN

SPRING AND SUMMER.

1868.

NEW GOODS!! LOW PRICES!!!

My recent purchases enable me to offer to the Public a

VARIED ASSORTMENT.

OF GENERAL MERCHANTABILITY

at low figures. If you want Cutlery, Crockery, Linen and Glass, Shoes and Hats, Ready-made Clothing, Fancy Prints, Linen, Fine Dress Goods of the latest style, and Novelties, at prices that cannot fail to please, call on

A. M. LOWE,

At the Old Drug Store, on the Corner, North East

the Court House, Hillsborough.

April 15. 34-

FRESH AND NEW GOODS!!

We are now receiving a full Stock of Drugs and Medicines.

Letter, Note, and Legal Envelopes, and Cap Paper, Steel Pens, Faber Lead Pencils, Pen Holders, Toilet Soap, Cologne, Pomades, Hair Oils, Hair Extracts, Lubin's Genuine Extracts, Fish Hooks, a large lot of Tooth of Brushes, a splendid assortment of Pocket Knives, Razors, Razor Strips, Pipes, &c. &c.

Call at the

DRUG STORE.

March 11 1868. 30-

WANTED.

I WANT to buy RAGS, OLD COPPER AND BRASS,

either for Cash or Trade. I want, in exchange for Goods,

Beeswax, Flaxseed,

Old Casings, Lead.

Zinc, Flour,

Bacon, Corn,

and all kinds of country produce.

E. H. POGUE.

Feb. 12. 25-

COOKING STOVES!!

FRESH Arrival of Western Empire and Buck's Patent Cooking Stoves! They are in every respect first class Stoves, and are warranted to give satisfaction. For Sale LOW for Cash or good Produce.

E. H. POGUE.

Hillsborough. 30-

LATEST NEWS
AT HILLSBOROUGH.

We are with pleasure to inform our customers, that Goods this Spring are so desirable and reasonable in price, that our agents have filled our orders in better styled than we have done.

We are now receiving—just what you wanted, as wanted.

We are sorry to say our Stock of Goods is as large if not larger than ever before; and having been bought cheap, will be sold low, for Cash or Barter.

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is still doing business on Wake street, between King and Tryon, and keeps on hand, and makes to order, any description of Furniture.

Upholstering done with neatness, Gilt Moldings

for picture frames. Walnut and common wood Coffins on hand, and furnished at short notice.

Also Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases of all sizes on hand. A Hearse for Funeral occasions. Burials in Town and country strictly attended to.

CHARLES S. COOLEY.

Hillsborough, April 14th, 1868. 35 |

JUST RECEIVED!

250 REAMS Wrapping Paper of best quality, which will be sold at Manufacturer's Price.

E. H. POGUE.

March 18. 30-

CONTINUED.

COMPROMISE

AGAINST

BANKRUPTCY.

I WOULD say to my old friends and customers

that as County Orders and Witness and Juror

Tickets have become burdensome, I will take them in payment of what you are owing me at their full value.

D. C. PARKS.

March 18. 30-

WAFFLE Irons for Stoves, all sizes, cheap at

E. H. POGUE'S.

March 18. 30-

FRESH ARRIVALS.

February 1st, 1868.

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH OR BARTER.

JAVA Coffee, Lagunaya Coffee, Rio Coffee, Syrup,

Cider Vinegar, Bacon, Lard, and Salted Beef.

KEROSINE and Aurora Oil, Lamp, Chimneys

and Wicks.

ORSE Collars, Trace Chains, Axes, Hoes,

Drawing Knives, Steel Hoes, Steel Forks,

Spades, Long and Short Handle Shovels, Sole and

Upper Leather, Roe Herring.

All kinds of produce taken for goods the year round.

WANTED.

I particularly want now, Sheldon Oats, Leaf and

Manufactured Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Sweet and

Irish Potatoes, Cabbage, Butter, Eggs, Pork, Bacon,

Lard, Beef, Mutton, and anything else to eat.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

February 12. 25-

NEW WAREHOUSE!

HOLLAND'S

WAREHOUSE,

DANVILLE, VA.

Sales Every Day except SUNDAY.

THIS Warehouse was built last year, on the latest

and most approved plan, and is now being Greatly

PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.

CHARLES H. STIEFF,

Manufacturer of

First Premium Grand and Square Pianos,
Factories 24 and 25 Camden street, and
45 and 47 Party street,
Office and Warehouses, No. 7 N. Liberty street, above
Baltimore street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

All of our Pianos are of the Grand scale, with
A-grain Table and Ivory fronts, and have all
the latest improvements, and fully warranted for five
years.

Second hand Pianos and Parlor Organs always on
hand, from \$40 to \$300.

I respectfully refer to the following persons, who
have our Pianos in use:

Gen. Robert E. Lee, Lexington, Va.; Gen. Robert
Eaton, Wilmington, N. C.; Rev. G. B. Riddick,
Kittell's Springs, N. C.; Willie J. Palmer, Deaf and
Dumb Institute, Brandon, Farrel & Co., and P. F.
Pound, of Raleigh, and Capt. Henry Richards, of
Hillsborough, N. C.

For terms and further particulars apply to—

Prof. CHARLES O. PAPE,
Agent for Hillsborough.

November 27. 1863—1864

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

WHY spend your money for Northern Furniture,
when you can be so well supplied, and on such
reasonable terms, by calling on the undersigned at his

WARE ROOM

on Wake Street, between King and Tryon, in Hills-
borough, N. C.

Kept on hand, and made to order, Bureaus, Bed
Stands, Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, Washstands, Li-
braries, Desks, &c. &c.

The very best Mattresses, to which can be had
Tucker's celebrated Spring bottom bed.

Upholstering done to order, with neatness and dis-
patch. Gilt Moulding for picture frames on head.

Walnut Coffins from the finest French polish, to
North Carolina Pine, kept and fitted up at short no-
tice.

My house has been repainted and retrimmed, and
boilers in town and country attended to.

Repairing of all kinds done on liberal terms. Seats
put in old chairs in a neat and cheap manner. Let-
ters of inquiry promptly answered, and orders by mail,
when accompanied with the cash, immediately filled.

Encourage home industry. My terms are mode-
rate, as I work on the live and let live principle.

Give me a call.

CHARLES L. COOLEY.

Jan. 6. 1864

W. S. ROULHAC,
OF HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

WITH
D. T. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 1 Tobacco Exchange,
RICHMOND VA.

Especial attention paid to the sale of Leaf and
Manufactured Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Flour and all
articles of Country Produce.

Mark your Packages plainly with your name,
write us your wishes and they shall be complied with.
Consignments solicited.

W. A. GATTIS, & CO.
Dealers in Confectioneries, Fa-
mily Groceries, &c. &c.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE undersigned are still at the old
CONFECTIONERY STAND,
where they will be pleased to serve their customers
and the public generally. Will endeavor to keep
constantly on hand a good assortment of

Confectionaries. Candies,

Nuts, Raisins, Sardines,

Figs, Lobsters, Oysters,

Lemons, Pickles, &c. &c.

ALSO.

Pepper and Spice.

Ginger, Powder and Shot,

Soup, Tobacco, Herring, &c. &c.

ALSO.

We invite all to call and see us—the prices shall
be right. We will take all kinds of country produce
in exchange for goods.

W. A. GATTIS & CO.

August 14. 1864

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

THE subscribers desire to inform their friends and
the public, that they have opened an establish-
ment for the manufacture of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS,
and every thing usually kept in their line of business.
They intend to make good work out of good mate-
rials, and sell at reasonable rates for money, or coun-
try produce delivered when the work is taken from the
establishment.

They will be found in the front room of the Hedg-
gate Hotel, (remember the place,) ready at all times
to attend to repairs, or anything else needed in their
line of business.

They earnestly solicit persons to give them a call
before purchasing elsewhere, as they are confident
they will be able to please, both in quality and price.

A. HEDGPETH.

January 29. 1864

THE LADIES' DELIGHT.

WILL keep constantly on hand, that celebrated
Scotch Snuff, in Bladders, put up by M. L.
Egerton. Warranted Superior to any made in the
United States. For sale by

A. PLEASANTS.

Jan. 29. 1864

LIME.

FRESH Lime in Barrels.

J. WEBB, Jr.

WILLIAM WHILLARD, RICHARD H. TAYLOR,
Spart. Pa. General Partner.

RICHARD H. TAYLOR,

WHOLESALE GROCERY

AND

Commission Merchant,

CORNER CRAYON & SOUTH FRONT STREETS

NEWBERN, N. C.

Before to J. M. Conway, 15 Park Place, New York.

Wyatt & Hoest, 24 Day Street, ".

James S. Woodward's Sons, 28 North Front

Street, Philadelphia.

W. B. Galt & George W. Swinson, Natl

Bank, Raleigh, N. C.

R. M. Gates & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

December 4. 1863.

17—

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED. AND FRESH CHEAP GOODS COM- ING IN EVERY WEEK.

FOR THE LADIES.

CALICOES, Prints, American and French De-
Laces, Superior Black and Colored Alpaca
Kingsize Cloths, Linens, Oriental, Armures, Cloaks,
Silks, Flannels, White and Checked Muslins,
White and Colored Tiarletons, Ribbons, Kid and oth-
er Gloves and Gauntlets, Collars and Cuffs, Cascas,
Handkerchiefs, Jet Ornaments and Jet Trimmings,
Shoes, Gaiters, Hats, Bonnets, &c. &c. &c.

FORGEANTS.

Cests, Panta, Vests, Hats, Shirts, Bonnets, Collars,
Gumshoes, Satinette, Kentucky Janes, Drills, Boots,
Shoes, Crav. & Gloves, Gauntlets, &c. &c. &c.

FOR COACH MAKERS.

Linseed Oil, Varnish, White Lead (dry and in
oil), Paints, &c. Enamelled Cloths, Drills, Ducks,
Oil Cloths.

FOR SHOE MAKERS.

Leather of all kinds, and everything used in mak-
ing Boots and Shoes.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

Kerosene and Aurora Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks,
Burners, and Oil.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 25. 1863.

THE COMMON SENSE SEWING MA- CHINE.

PRICE \$20.00.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. Agt.
Fo. Orange County.

Sept. 24. 1863.

7—

THERMOMETERS!

2 DOZEN, just received, by Express.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 24. 1863.

7—

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BUTTER Crackers, Cocoa Nuts,
Sugar Cakes, Fibbers,
Stick Candy, Walnuts,
Mint Drops, Raisins,
Gem Drops, Almonds,
Rock Candy, Kistes,
Maple Sugar, French Mixture,
&c. &c. &c.

Which will be sold low by

W. A. GATTIS, & CO.

Sept. 8. 1863.

6—

PERUVIAN GUANO,

10,000 POUNDS, fresh and pure, now in
store, and for sale cheap, for cash only.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

October 9. 1863.

9—

BARRELS! BARRELS!!

300 FLOUR Barrels, wanted.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 24. 1863.

8—

GUANO,

THE PURE PERUVIAN.

WILL be on hand the latter part of this week.

JAMES WEBB Jr.

Oct. 2. 1863.

9—

STONEWARE! STONEWARE!!

A FINE lot of Fox's made of Stoneware, on h

At W. A. GATTIS, & CO.

Oct. 2. 1863.

9—

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AM now receiving my first instalment of
FALL GOODS,

which I will sell cheap for Cash or Barter.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 8. 1863.

8—

CLOAKS STOLEN—FIVE DOLLARS
REWARD FOR EACH.

TWO Ladies' Black Cloth Cloaks, trimmed with
blue sads, stolen from my store. A liberal re-
ward will be given for information.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

September 26. 1863.

7—

NEW FALL GOODS.

SEPTEMBER, 1867.

I NOW have the best Stock of Goods I ever had
and prices are lower than they have been since
the war, which I offer, for
CASH.

DRIED FRUIT,

RAGS,

or any thing else you wish to trade with.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 18. 1863.

8—

TO ARRIVE.

A FINE lot of Toys,

At W. A. GATTIS, & CO.

Sept. 8. 1863.

9—

PICTURE GALLERY.

I WOULD respectfully announce to my friends and

the public, that I have opened a

PICTURE GALLERY

in this place, and am prepared to execute all kinds of

Pictures in the best manner and at the most reason-

able prices. Photographs, Ambrotypes, Poreotypes,

and all kinds of Pictures, made with neatness and

dispatch. Products of all kinds will be taken in pay-

ment.

JAMES R. GATTIS.

August 14. 1863.